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Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 22, 1899.

MORMON INTENTIONS.

The Denver Post, in commenting upon the mistaken comparison made by Lord Rosebery between the "Mormons" and the Boers, makes this remark:

"It was of course the original intention of the 'Mormons' to establish an independent government, but no such government was ever acknowledged by the United States."

It is almost discouraging to one who understands the history of the "Mormon" people and their settlement of this once barren region, to see the lack of understanding betrayed by nearly all newspaper writers on the "Mormon" question, after all that has been published to enlighten them. It is very rare indeed that any of them gives an accurate statement in reference to "Mormon" history or "Mormon" doctrine. Even when they evidently intend to be fair and impartial, signs of their misinformation appear almost invariably.

There is nothing clearer than the fact that the "Mormon" people, with President Brigham Young at their head, when they came to this spot which was then Mexican territory, came as citizens of the United States, holding fealty to the government and desiring no other. While the pioneers were blazing the way across the plains to the valley of the Great Salt Lake, they carried with them the flag of our country, which they hoisted soon after arrival at the same time the "Mormon" Battalion, consisting of 500 volunteers, were marching towards Mexico as soldiers in the service of the United States.

The first political act of the "Mormon" people was to organize a provisional local government, under the title of the State of Deseret, with a constitution founded on the pattern of the existing States and seeking admission into the Union. There was no thought of "an independent government." There was no intention to detach themselves from the United States. While that which is now called Utah was part of the Mexican domain, the Latter-day Saints proclaimed themselves American citizens and took possession of the soil in that capacity. Their application at once for statehood in the Federal Union, should be a sufficient answer to the stories that have been told about their intention to establish "an independent government."

If the Denver Post was properly posted on "Mormon" affairs, it would know that the destiny of the Latter-day Saints, according to their creed, is essentially associated with that of the United States. By revelation they understand that the Constitution of our country was inspired of God, and that the founders of this nation were wise men raised up by His power for the very purpose of establishing this free government, in which civil and religious liberty should be guaranteed and maintained. Also that it is part of their faith that they or their posterity will be the instruments in the hands of the Almighty, in the preservation of that Constitution, in its spirit and intent, when it becomes in danger of destruction by demagogues and aspirants for unrighteous dominion.

The "Mormon" people have never had any other ensign than the flag of their country. They brought the Stars and Stripes to this region. They have rallied to its support at every public opportunity. The valor and patriotism of their gallant sons have been displayed before the world in the war with Spain, and in the maintenance of American sovereignty in the Philippine Islands. There is no more loyal State in the American Union than the State of Utah, and while the "Mormon" people owe the most fervent allegiance to God as the ruler of the universe and the object of their worship, they are United States citizens in the fullest sense of the term, and there is nothing in their religion incompatible with this position. They who are most faithful to God will be found to have the strongest fidelity to the government under which they live.

THE MOTE AND THE BEAM.

In discussing questions that relate to Utah, and more particularly its social status, comparisons are frequently made between conditions here and those existing in other communities. The evils which abound in the cities of the East are appalling in their nature and their extent. This naturally provokes the question why the good people who are raising such an outcry against what they imagine to be a "Mormon" menace to Christian institutions, do not rather aim to correct the gigantic wrongs that prevail all around them, than to go off on a tangent about something they know little or nothing about. If all that is alleged about family affairs in Utah was true, it would be insignificant if contrasted with the terrible and widespread and deep-rooted evils that are common in Christendom.

These remarks ought not to be construed as any apology for offenses against the law in this State. The existence of crime and sin to a large extent in other places is no excuse for smaller wrongs in Utah. But as criticism is evoked when pious people subscribe funds to buy flannel petticoats for the Hotentots, while poor children and white women shiver and starve within

the shadow of Christian churches and Christian homes, so the query naturally arises, why the evils that stare them in the face in their own streets and that affect their own society, are passed by and ignored in a frantic rush to correct a fancied wrong away out two or three thousand miles in the distant West!

Passing by accounts of shocking depravity and wholesale immorality that appear in the daily papers of New York, Chicago, Boston and other large cities of the land, we will cite an instance or two reported in the World. An official report received by the governor of New Jersey from the State Board of Children's Guardians, shows that an investigation had been made in the almshouses of Burlington, Salem and Sussex counties that, to use the language of the World, "have been dens of immorality for years." The report shows:

"First—That the almshouses of New Jersey are swarming with children whose parents are able to support them.

"Second—That conditions in some of the almshouses have actually resulted in burdening the tax-payers with the support of illegitimate and feeble-minded infants, for whose birth the almshouses are responsible.

"Third—That the State has almost totally abandoned the children of the almshouses to ignorance. Fully 90 per cent of the little ones in these institutions, who have attended the so-called almshouse schools, can neither read nor write."

Mrs. Williamson tells Gov. Voorhees that details of the conditions in some of the almshouses are absolutely unprintable.

"In the Pemberton almshouse the men and women are allowed to mingle freely and their rooms are in the same building, those of the men being on one side of the hall and those of the women on the other. One of the child inmates is feeble-minded. There are seven children there under one year of age, three under two years and two under three years, many of them born in the almshouse as a result of the criminal negligence of the management.

"Mrs. Williamson found the conditions in the Pemberton almshouse so dreadful, she says, that she did not put them in her report to Gov. Voorhees, but has reserved them for a special report to the legislature, giving a detailed history of each case.

"In the Salem County almshouse at Salem, she found three children, two of them babies. Two of the children were in the institution with their mother, who is hired by the county committee. Both children were born in the almshouse, one being black, the other white.

"In the Branchville almshouse, in Sussex county, Mrs. Williamson found one unmarried mother seventeen years old. She also found a feeble-minded mother, twenty-seven years old, with three children, all born there. She found there, too, a mother, twenty-seven years old, who had been an inmate since she was fourteen years old, and with her were three illegitimate children.

"The State Board of Children's Guardians already has removed 148 children from the almshouses and restored them to their relatives. The board has taken out twenty-six other children and given them private homes, mostly with working people.

"In the Bridgeton almshouse, in Cumberland county, Mrs. Williamson found one insane child and one deformed child. The insane child is to be placed in the State hospital. The deformed infant will be put in a private home.

"In the Snake Hill almshouse, Hudson county, just outside of Jersey City, Mrs. Williamson found nineteen feeble-minded children and two child mutes, otherwise the conditions were good. There were seven diseased children at Snake Hill. One hundred and four children were removed from Snake Hill by order of Mrs. Williamson's board.

"She reports that, so far as the board has been able to ascertain, the dependent children in the New Jersey almshouses have hardly ever received special treatment. Fully nine-tenths of all the children have been committed and received by the almshouse authorities without any special medical examination.

"Of the three corrupt almshouses, that at Branchville in Sussex county is by far the worst. The woman who has borne three children is feeble-minded and the almshouse is responsible for her condition. In that place we found men and women all housed in one building. There were thirty-six inmates when we were there. The almshouse is more or less isolated, and it was only through our investigation that the existing condition of affairs was exposed, because, to the casual observer, nothing of a flagrant nature appears on the surface and the inspections of the County Board of Freeholders have been cursory at best.

"In the Burlington County almshouse we also found the sexes housed in the same building. Four years ago the warden took to drink, but nevertheless has been retained, although the Freeholders undoubtedly were aware of the lax manner in which the inmates were run. This place is twelve miles back in the country and hard to reach. In consequence, the life led by the inmates is, as observed, has been horrible beyond description. The agent, Mr. Avery, was first learned of conditions there, and I personally visited the institution.

"The law specifically states that the sexes in almshouses shall be kept separate, but in the three institutions in which we found immorality to exist, there were absolutely no barriers, and men and women were able to mingle unrestrained.

The foregoing opens to view only one of the numerous fields of labor for Christian exertion, near at hand for the ladies who are afraid lest society should become corrupted, if a man living in Utah who is reputed to be a polygamist, and so wicked that he will not repudiate two out of three women whom he is said to have married many years ago, should be permitted to take the seat in Congress to which he has been legally elected. How his presence would contaminate the pure and faultless legislators from other States has not been shown how it would effect, in the least, the homes of the ladies who are secure in the possession of Christian surroundings and that confidence which they have in the lords of their households.

What we have quoted from the New York World is but one eruption that appears on the surface of society in the East. There are others much more revolting and indicating evils of a still deeper and viler character, but we do not wish to enlarge upon them. Such disorders as may exist in the State of Utah are not palliated by greater and deadlier social diseases elsewhere. All that we wish to say in connection with this subject is, that the Christian people of the East ought to study closely the sayings of the Savior concerning "the mote and the beam."

RIOT IN TEXAS.

There seems to be a little rebellion in Texas. The reports as to how it commenced are conflicting, depending upon the difference in point of view between the civil and military authorities,

but there is agreement on the main point that several hundred shots were exchanged between citizens and soldiers at Fort Ringgold, Rio Grande City, Texas, and that further trouble is expected. That the affair was a serious one may be inferred from the report that the soldiers brought Gatling guns into play against the attacking party.

The military report has it that the soldiers were all in their quarters, when suddenly the citizens opened fire on them, necessitating a vigorous resistance to the assault. The county judge in his report to the governor alleges that the soldiers deployed in a ravine and fired over 1,500 shots into and over the town; that one citizen was wounded in his home, and that a number of houses were perforated with bullets.

It is not necessary, previous to the investigation that will be held, to try to fix the blame on one side or the other, but from the experience at other places, it is safe to say that the gentlemen in uniforms do not always regard the rights and comforts of civilians with proper consideration. The commander at the fort, instead of asking for more troops, should ask for a full and impartial investigation of the trouble, and in the meantime keep his men from engaging in quarrel with the class of people with which they generally mingle.

The United States soldiers, without question, compare favorably to those of any nation in the world, but military is in itself, even when at its best, a troublesome element in a civilized state. It is an inheritance from an age in which personal liberty was unknown, and must of necessity conflict with modern ideals and conceptions. It may be a "necessary" evil, but if so, it is all the more important that it should be controlled by the civil authorities, which represent the advanced ideas of the rights and needs of an enlightened community.

NATAL CAPITAL IN DANGER.

The latest news from Natal is to the effect that the Boers are threatening the capital of that British colony, and that they are receiving constant reinforcements from the Dutch population. But nothing is given out regarding the situation at Ladysmith. It is not known whether General White still holds that position or whether the Boers have become masters there, although the rumors would seem to indicate that some important happenings may have transpired. The distance from Durban to Ladysmith is 189 miles by rail. The road cannot be supposed to have many facilities for moving large bodies of troops, and the progress must necessarily be slow. With a hostile force at Pietermaritzburg, determined to dispute every inch of ground with the advancing column, General White enclosed at Ladysmith cannot expect relief very soon.

Kimberley, too, demands succor. From Capetown to that place is a distance of 647 miles, and from ten to fifteen thousand British troops will be needed there. Making is about 200 miles north of Kimberley, and there is some doubt as to whether the British garrisons in these places can hold out until the reinforcements under way arrive. If not, considerable bodies of Boer forces will be available against the advancing British columns.

The drama played on South African soil is one of absorbing interest. It is slowly nearing a crisis. The denouement may belong to a late hour of the expiring century or the morning of the new.

NOT IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago News is no champion of compulsory vaccination. It seems that a case of smallpox was imported into the windy city over one of the railroad lines, and that the sanitary inspector threatened to apply vigorous measures against the enemy. Speaking of this, the News says:

"In order to meet this enemy at the gates it may be necessary to have a corps of permanent medical men ready to operate at any time on railway trains, street cars and the public streets. When the Tartars conquered China they issued an edict that all Chinamen's pigsties should be cut off. Barbers were into the crowds and snipped off the cherished appendages of those who defied the decree. When Peter the Great determined that the moujik should no longer wear beards, he, in like manner, sent out barbers to shear the unwilling flocks in the public streets.

"Such paternal government was comparatively easy compared to the task of those who would undertake to vaccinate a steeled crowd in free America. Every medical man is not made of such stern stuff as the health department's inspecting Asclepius. If such a custom were to be adopted a special force would need to be enrolled for the purpose. Football would be an excellent preparation for those who might be called upon to practice street vaccination. A man who has been in many 'rushes,' or who has bucked the opposing line for a gain of five yards, should be able to gather in a few handfuls of patients, snuff their arms and apply the protective vaccine before they could break away.

"Spaulding's idea that no time should be lost in applying the germ-laden lymph to those who have been in contact with smallpox cases on the streets may open up a new field of practice which should be popular with that section of medical practitioners who would fain have some of the excitement of war added to the dangers they are called upon to face."

HOW TO MEASURE HAY.

Editor Deseret News:

Would you be kind enough to insert in the "News" the correct way of measuring hay in the stack, for the benefit of your readers, and oblige

Yours truly,
SUBSCRIBER.

The method adopted by persons who are accustomed to measure hay in the stack is to obtain the number of cubic feet in the stack, and estimate it, according to its solidity, at the ratio of from 425 to 500 cubic feet to the ton. Measure the length, multiply it by the width, and that sum by the height. This will give the cubic measurement. In taking the height, the slant of the top of the stack must be taken into account. Usually the height is taken up to about one-half of the slant, but the shape of the top must be considered, and the point of highest measurement be agreed upon in order to be satisfactory to both parties. A stack newly made will probably require 500 cubic feet to the ton. When it has been

settled for some time the proportion will be less, and must be gauged as to the closeness with which it has become packed. The figures we have given are those in common use.

Now the Boer forces are said to be threatening Pietermaritzburg. It cannot be long before decisive fighting is reported from South Africa.

It is now said that Aguinaldo has got away from the American lines. He has been successful in that for a long time; but it is early to assume that Gen. Young will not overtake him.

The Boers have captured 300 blooded horses, valued at \$15,000, south of Eastcourt. With the cattle, mules and other animals taken to date, Oom Paul's people should have a pretty well supplied stock farm.

Judging by the action of various bodies of sectarian preachers, the "free exercise of religion" guaranteed by the Constitution is understood by them to consist in dictating what Congress shall do in promoting a sectarian crusade.

The attempted evasion of the eight-hour law by Baltimore contractors did not avail them much, as the United States court inflicted a fine of \$600 for the two offenses of which the contractors were convicted.

"How many Presidents has the South African Republic had?" is asked. Three; President Pretorius, son of Andries Pretorius, one of the founders of the republic, 1853 to 1871; President Burger, 1871 to 1883; President Kruger, 1883 to the present.

A paper that publishes a garbled and incorrect account of a private meeting and refuses to correct manifest errors when informed of them, may have "the best of the game," to use the eulogy of a contemporary, but how would it stand on "a square deal," and how shall it be regarded by fair folk after such a remarkable shuffle?

Indian scares are periodical outbreaks in Colorado. It is not so much the Indians that "break out," as frequently reported, as the epidemic of imaginary danger that spreads dismay and makes capital for the newspapers and the military. The reds are in greater peril from excited whites than settlers are from Indian bands.

How does our contemporary, the Herald, like the "patting on the back" it received from the other contemporary this morning? And how do the gentlemen composing the triumvirate covered with adulation from the same source, relish the praise that virtually sets them against their party associates? What is that about the "Greeks bearing gifts?"

The dispatches from London inform us that the British Gen. Methuen's baggage has been received by him, addressed, "Gen. Methuen, Pretoria, via Capetown." The distinguished officer may congratulate himself on getting his property before it reached its destination, since to have forwarded it as directed, doubtless would have placed it in Gen. Joubert's charge for some time to come.

In reply to an inquiry: The town of Kimberley is in British Cape Colony, 647 miles above Capetown, on the railway from the latter place to Bulawayo. It is located on the western border of the Orange Free State, a little north of west of Bloemfontein. It is the center of the greatest diamond mines in the world. De Aar, where the expedition for the relief of Kimberley is forming, is 561 miles from Capetown, and 146 from Kimberley.

The decision of the appellate court in Brooklyn will have an important bearing on the matter of allowing colored children to attend the same school with white children. The ruling holds that such joint attendance is not required, but that when the colored children are given equal educational facilities, the school board may require them to be separated from white students. The fear of the colored people in this matter is that the separation of children in the public schools is the opening wedge of an injurious discrimination against the colored race.

While there may be blame on both sides in the trouble at Rio Grande City, Texas, it is inconceivable that citizens would go out in a body and attack a post of United States troops unless the latter had made themselves very offensive. In regard to some of the colored soldiers, it will be remembered that the affair at Rio Grande has not been the first occasion of complaint, though it is attended with the most serious outbreak. The colored troops had to be removed from Laredo a short time ago, and farther back colored U. S. volunteers had to be withdrawn from Cuba for their offensive action. Some of the troops at Fort Ringgold already have been fired for creating a disturbance. While the population of Rio Grande are not justified in resorting to arms, and must be brought to time for that lawless procedure, in the light of past events it cannot be assumed that they acted without provocation.

MAJOR JOHN A. LOGAN.

Troy Press.

The sacrifice of her son in the Philippines has prostrated Mrs. John A. Logan. She is only one of hundreds of mothers whose brave boys have "blended the dust" in these far-off islands; but of what consolation is this thought?

San Francisco Chronicle.

The death of young Major Logan in the Philippines shows that he inherited the qualities that gave his father fame. John A. Logan lacked some of the traits that make a man a leader, but his worst enemy never hinted that he lacked courage. Like Murat, when in battle he did not know what fear was, and the cable reports show that the general's son died while leading his men against the enemy.

Kansas City Star.

The death of Major John A. Logan at San Jacinto—a name connected with victory in American annals—was becoming to the son of his father. He was killed while leading his battalion of the Thirty-sixth United States volunteers to the assault on the entrenched position of the enemy. He was a young man of whom expectations had been entertained in life solely on account of his parentage, which had not always been fulfilled, and yet, at the last, he met the fullest measure of bravery and devotion. The thousands who followed the first John A. Logan in march and

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battle and who lived to hear that his son had put on the uniform and taken the commission of his country, had no thought but that the second bearer of a brave name would do his duty as a soldier, and he has not disappointed them.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

There was no necessity for young Logan to go to the war. His father-in-law left him an estate of \$4,000,000. He had a most delightful home in Ohio, and had every attraction to keep him there, but his patriotism was so earnest and so burning that he obtained a major's commission from President McKinley and at his own request was assigned to a Texas regiment raised a thousand miles from his home. He had not been in Manila more than a week when his regiment was assigned to the Wheaton division, and he fell in his first battle while fighting for his country.

Chicago Times-Herald.

The sympathy of the people of this State who restore the memory of the "Black Eagle of Illinois"—the greatest volunteer soldier of the Civil War—will go out in fullest measure to the mother and wife of Major John A. Logan, who was killed while leading his battalion into battle near San Jacinto, Island of Luzon, on Sunday last.

It cannot fail to be a source of consolation to them in their bereavement, as well as a matter of pride to the Illinoisans who admired the intrepid valor of the dashing Logan of the Vicksburg campaign, to know that Major Logan fell at the front of the column while defending the flag of his country.

Chicago News.

Young Logan's death will be especially sad to the many friends of his boyhood and young manhood in this city, where socially he was a great favorite. While his impulsiveness and dash on one or two notable occasions called down upon him some good-natured criticism, those who knew "Jack" Logan best felt that he had much of the spirit and military instinct of his famous father and are not surprised that he met a gallant soldier's death. He died as he would doubtless have wished, and his passing has added to the luster of the name Logan in the annals of American patriotism.

New York Mail and Express.

The death of John A. Logan, who was killed in the San Jacinto fight while gallantly leading his battalion, demonstrates that he was worthy of the name he bore—a brave son of a brave sire. There is poetic fitness in such an exit from life for the son of "Black Jack" Logan, as his father was familiarly called by his soldiers whom he led at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and in other historic engagements of the Civil War. In 1862 Gen. Logan was invited to run for Congress, but declined, saying, "I have entered the field to die, if need be, for this government, and never expect to turn to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact accomplished."

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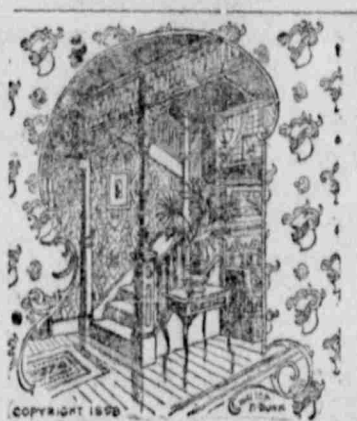
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